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House.

When Indiana wool is 11 cents a pound

"good old Democratic times" are back for

certain.

Does the President expect to get the

taste of crow out of his mouth by going to

Buzzard's Bay?

Washington correspondents say the closing

of Congress was uneventful. But the

event itself was a great one for the country.

The Democratic tariff law has closed the

markets of Cuba and South America to

American flour by abolishing all the recipro-

city treaties.

Weather prophets are predicting a cold

winter, but there is compensation in the

reflection that the next session of Congress

will end on March 4.

Now that we have a Democratic tariff

which will open "the markets of the

world" Mr. Bynum should take steps to

start wheat up to \$1.25 a bushel.

Ex-Speaker Reed says the Democratic

party seems to realize what General Butler

said in jest, "That nobody was truly un-

available until his character was gone."

"Labor has got to liquidate," said a

prominent Democratic capitalist in the

East recently. And the liquidation began

soon after Mr. Cleveland became President.

When the President communicates with

Congress through the medium of private

letters to individuals, it seems unnecessary

for that body to send a committee to him

to ask him if he has anything more to say.

Democrats who have been making in-

quiries regarding the capacity of Mr. Owen,

Republican candidate for Secretary of State,

express the fear that Captain Myers's pre-

viousness has involved him in no end of

trouble.

Now that the \$1.10 tax is on whisky and

the bonded period is extended to eight

years it is not cause for surprise that no

tax on spirits has been paid since Mon-

day. Very little will be paid for many days

to come.

During the last session of Congress the

Populist members introduced bills which

would require the issue of over \$55,000,000,

which is three and a half times greater than

the aggregate money in use in the com-

mercial world.

The friends of Speaker Crisp regard it as

a snub that the President did not address

his last message to him instead of the

chairman of the committee on rules. It is

also rumored that the President and his as-

sociates suspect the Speaker of double-deal-

ing.

Chairman Wilson makes haste to say

that the Democratic tariff bill is but the

first step which the tariff reformers pro-

pose to take toward ultimate free trade.

It is well to remember all these declara-

tions of war upon the restoration of con-

fidence.

Mr. Pullman appears in a dual character

by his testimony. As a landlord, he never

heard of the hard times and kept up his

rents, while, as a manufacturer, he got

prompt information of the hard times and

cut down the wages of his employees and

tenants.

The tabulated returns of the amount of

gold held by the national banks of different

States show that those of New York alone

hold \$89,104,000. This is about \$25,000,000

more than the gold reserve in the treasury.

Indiana stands ninth in the list, her banks

holding \$4,745,000.

The Sentinel is attempting to make its

readers believe that the Sugar Trust will

pay 40 per cent. more for raw sugar and

sell the refined as low as when raw sugar

was free. But to forget its editorials re-

garding the "defiled bill" which has become

a law, the Sentinel will seek every sort of

diversion.

The New York constitutional convention

has passed the following to a third reading

and will doubtless incorporate it in the Con-

stitution:

No public officer, elected or appointed to

a public office, shall, directly or indirectly,

demand, receive or consent to receive, for

other case, it would seem more appropri-

ately embodied in a law than in the Con-

stitution.

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

The speech which Representative Wilson

made yesterday in accepting a renomination

for Congress was doubtless intended as a

keynote speech for the Democratic cam-

paign. As late chairman of the ways and

means committee, framer of the bill that

did not become a law and recipient of the

famous Cleveland letter denouncing the one

that did become a law, Mr. Wilson is well

qualified to speak for a party which is

about to begin a defensive campaign on a

platform of perfidy and dishonor.

Mr. Wilson makes no concealment of his

disappointment and chagrin at the out-

come of the long tariff agitation. He vir-

tually admits that the new law is not what

his party promised nor what the people had

a right to expect, but he claims that it

is a great improvement on the McKinley

law and a long step towards the consum-

mation of complete tariff reform. He does

not name the Democratic Senators who

prepared the dish of crow which Mr. Cleve-

land and himself and other Democratic

leaders are now trying to digest, but he

indicates them clearly enough. "The coun-

try knows and history knows," he says,

"where to put the responsibility for our

partial failure to redeem our pledges to

the people and our partial failure to dis-

lodge the great privileged interests from

our tariff." In another place he refers to

the sugar Senators as "faithless servants

to that responsibility which duty and party

fidelity placed upon them." This is on a

line with the President's reference to "the

places where the deadly blight of treason

has blasted the counsels of the brave in

their hour of might." Evidently, Senators

Gorman, Brice and Jones are to be held

"as traitors and, if possible, driven out

of the party. This is part of the Demo-

cratic plan of campaign.

Mr. Wilson echoes the sentiments and

some of the words of the President. "Not-

withstanding all its vicissitudes," wrote Mr.

Cleveland, "and all the bad treatment it

received at the hands of pretended friends,

the bill presents a vast improvement to

existing conditions." Mr. Wilson says:

"With all its manifold failures, its final

retention of many protective duties, its

objectionable sugar schedule, and its ex-

cessive duties on cottons, and woolsens,

and metals, the new bill carries in it very

substantial relief to the people." There will

be a great deal of this kind of talk during

the coming campaign and the people will

be asked to continue the Democratic party

in power on account of the alleged benefits

of a bill the mere anticipation of which

has brought infinite disaster on the coun-

try.

SAMPLES OF REDUCED DUTIES.

Now that the Democratic tariff bill is a

law, numerous misleading statements have

been made by Democrats in Congress to

show how inconsiderable the reduction

from the McKinley law will be. This will

be what Mr. Bynum will attempt in his

speeches in the manufacturing towns. Mr.

McMillin, of Tennessee, who was made a

prominent member of the ways and means

committee in preference to Mr. Bynum,

who was distrusted because he represents

a manufacturing district, shows in his

speech defending the present bill that the

rate of duty on all dutiable goods under

the McKinley law was 45.3 per cent.,

while under the Sugar Trust or Democratic

law it is 35.68—a reduction of 10.62 per

cent.

The above are the figures which the

Democratic organs and orators will present

in communities which now see that the

cutting down of duties has been a serious

blunder. "The reduction has been but 10

per cent.," these deceivers will shout.

They are deceptive because the Demo-

cratic bill has put a duty of 40 per cent.

on raw sugar which was free under the

McKinley law. In making up the aggre-

gate duties for the McMillin computation

a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem upon

the \$35,515,549 worth of sugars which came

in free during the fiscal year which ended

last June will go a long way to neutralize

the deep cuts into the duties which have

kept foreigners out of the American mar-

ket and the loss by putting wool on the

free list, making the price in Indiana to-

day from 11 to 12 cents a pound.

That the readers of the Journal may be

prepared for these deceptive statements we

give the following list of reductions of

duties on articles prepared by the figu-

makers of the Democratic tariff bill and

printed in their speeches:

Wool, 100 per cent.; all lumber, except

planed, 100 per cent.; hay, 50 per cent.;

cattle, 50 per cent.; horses and mules, 50

per cent.; corn broom, 100 per cent.;

potatoes, 60 per cent.; flaxseed, 50 per cent.;

brick, 33-1/3; building stone, 50 per cent.;

lard, 50 per cent.; flax, 50 per cent.;

plate glass, 25 to 35 per cent.;

manufactures of glass, 42-1/2 per cent.;

mills, 4 to 40 per cent.;

wheels, 50 per cent.;

barrels, 33-1/3 per cent.;

tin plate, 46 per cent.;

malleable iron castings, 48 1/2 per cent.;

hollow ware, 33-1/3 per cent.

These are only a few of the reductions,

taken chiefly with reference to the farm

and factory products of this locality, but

they are enough to indicate the extent to

which the security of the McKinley law

has been removed by the Democratic and

Sugar Trust tariff. And here it may be

added that the present law gives less pro-

tection to the leading industries of the

country than the Mills bill upon which

the Democratic party was beaten in 1888.

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The Supreme Court of New York has

just rendered a decision of general interest

to cities and towns which maintain water

works. The decision was rendered on the

suit of an insurance company to recover

from a town insurance money which the

company had paid to a resident of the

town for the destruction of his house by

fire. Recovery was claimed on the ground

that if the town had kept its system of

water supply up to the standard of effi-

ciency the fire would have been subdued

with but little loss. In the trial court

counsel for the town demurred to the com-

plaint and the demurrer was sustained. The

insurance company appealed and the Su-

preme Court reversed the decision of the

lower court. The latter court held that a

town or any municipal corporation which

maintains a water service is required to

maintain it in a state of efficiency and, if

failing to do so, is liable in damages to in-

surance companies which lose risks taken

by them on the faith of the town's posses-

sion and use of a system of water service.

"The defendant," said the court, "receives

rents for supplying water; it has control

over all the employees connected with the

water works; it can employ and discharge

them at pleasure; they are its servants.

The construction and maintenance of the

water works is something that was not

forced upon it by the power of the State;

it could act under the law authorizing it

to construct and maintain water works, or

refuse to act, at its pleasure; but having

accepted the power and authority granted, it

became responsible for the proper exercise

of such powers." The decision is applic-

able to every city or town that maintains

water works, of which there are several

in this State.

ANSWERED THEM IN ADVANCE.

Our friends the enemy have been very

kind in furnishing us with campaign ma-

terial this year. In attempting to defend

the new tariff bill and the President's ac-

tion in permitting it to become a law they